elements making use of every trifling incident, which they consider advantageous to them to help on their cause. Reader, have you not seen such men? There are such in Liberia. Yes; small as is our Republic—and insignificant as is its political character, we are not without such spirits among us, who, assisted by the frequency of election campaigns, manage to keep our community in a state of almost constant excitement. With them the cui bono is with reference to politics; and nothing is of any importance which does not fall within the circle described by them as the sphere of their action. It is to be hoped that, for the good of our infant country those restless spirits among us who profess to have put on the harness of reform, leaving off their unprofitable garrulity, will devote themselves to the acquisition of wisdom that they may devise and properly advocate such measures as shall conduce to the permanent welfare of the Republic, for whose improvement and prosperity they profess so inveterate a desire.

4. Another class—and the last which we shall notice at present—are those who appear to live for every body's business but their own—persons of pragmatical disposition. Of these, gossips, backbiters, "whisperers" form an important part. It may be that these, as characters in society, attract less attention than any other, but they exert an influence no less potent, and, often, far more injurious. Owing to their prying propensities they are cognizant of every transpiring event, and seem to serve the purpose of bearing intelligence, or rather news carrying just as effectually as newspapers. Telegraphs where such persons reside seem dispensable; with the exception that unlike the telegraph, they possess a corruptness with which they impregnate every intelligence of which they are the medium. What ever occurs not only gains currency through them, but leaves them very much "improved"with an additional number of constituent parts. The most trifling circumstance is often exaggerated to such a degree as to assume the most formidable dimensions; so that one acquainted with the occurrence in its original and true form cannot recognize it after it has staid awhile on the wires of these living-moving telegraphs. Through their influence society is frequently thrown into confusion; friends are put at variance with each other; feuds are kindled and the entire social organization seems threatened. Reader, did you ever see such persons? We would that you had not; or that Liberians at least had only a book knowledge of them; we would that we had only read of their doings; but alas! we have a real experience of them; we know the consequences of the base practice to which they devote themselves. And it is a matter of deep regret that such persons—such garrulous newspapers are found in the ranks of the 'fair sex.' By some species of sympathetic attraction, these characters, in "making calls" get together, and, forming themselves into a circle engage in an exercise of their lingual faculties; and unless there has been some late arrival, and they succeed in ferreting out conversational material from the contents of Mr. A's or Mr. B's store, sufficient to last during the continuance of the "call," wo betide those antiquated virgins whose supposed qualifications for wives have been overlooked by the unappreciating "gents," or those unhappy bachelors who can find no "lovely creatures" willing to share their destiny; or those more fortunate souls who anticipate a speedy termination of their state of "single blessedness" by an approach to the altar of hymen.

If these are got through with in time, — * makers" then, either discuss the propriety or impropriety of appearing in certain habiliments on some remarkable occasion, perhaps near at hand; or while away the time in an — * loquacity unpardonable, irrational and responsible beings. What an employment this for females to engage in! surely this is not the end of their

existence. Their mission is certainly a higher one than this. If by the arrangements of an All-wise Providence their place is fixed in the domestic order, they are not allowed to mingle in the busy scenes of life, it is not that in their retirement, they may sow discord and create strife; it is not that they may spend their time in idle prating, it is not that they may, with the poisonous gate of slander agitate the placid stream of social happiness: but it is that, free from the influence of excited passions they may be the better able to express a deliberate and unbiassed judgment of the men and measures; it is that they may in tender accents speak the words of consolation and comfort to the afflicted and downcast, it is, that when the waters are troubled and the billows roar, they may distil upon them the oil of love and restore their wonted calmness. How far then beneath her exalted mission is woman when she spends her time in idle gossip. Alas! how often have we been grieved, and led to exclaim in astonishment, is this woman, "the delicate, refined, tasteful, sensitive development, of humanity—the incarnation of all that is lovely, gentle, modest, peaceful and pure."

Reader whether male or female, let us strive to ascertain what we live for, and if from our general bearing and deportment, we discover that we live beneath the noble and lofty purpose of our being that we are remiss in the performance of its high duties; that we are mere drones in the hive of humanity; let it convert us from the error of our ways and seek to achieve actions worthy of beings hastening to that awful tribunal from whose decisions there is no appeal; avoiding alike the disagreeable and unprofitable activity of a pragmatical life, and the supine indifference of a mere vegetable existence.

From the New York Colonization Journal. "FOUR MONTHS IN LIBERIA."

In our last issue, notice was briefly taken of a pamphlet issued by Nesbit, a returned emigrant, and the comments of Thomas Chester, another returned emigrant, appended.

We have since, by the politeness of a friend in Pennsylvania, received a copy of the pamphlet, and read it with amazement at the temerity of Nesbit in publishing an account of Liberia so grossly and palpably erroneous.

Without reviewing it in detail, we have noted a few of the grossest errors, and especially those to which particular importance was given by the introductory comments of M. R. Delany.

Disappointed ambition often induces violent hostility, and this, when principle is wanting, vents itself in calumnies and slanders, to which the best institutions and men of the world are exposed as much as the worst.

It is worthy of remark that Nesbit makes no charge against his fare or treatment on the part of the Colonization Society. He was sent out in a good vessel, well used on the passage, had good provisions supplied him all the time he was there. He makes no complaint of wrong to himself. He admits the citizens treated him well. The burthen of his book is to accuse his colored brethren who have gone to Liberia, of laziness, roguery and hypocrisy.

ored brethren who have gone to Liberia, of laziness, roguery and hypocrisy.

Can it be that Nesbit is ashamed of his own people? And will he compel all men to admit their incapacity to prosper, unless, like the vine, clinging to the stronger white race for support?

We know not what other result will come from his book, if its statements

are credited, or even if they were true.

Munchausen made himself samous by excessive salsehoods. The writer of "Four Months in Liberia" seems emulous of a similar same, and really bids sair to win the disgraceful laurels. The book bears the name of Nesbit, and some of the passages were evidently dictated by him.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)---May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

^{*} The mechanical execution of the Liberia Herald seldom admits one to make out every word.